68-7-8/16

The Influence of Soluble Admixtures on the Crystallization of Ammonium Sulphate Under Coke Oven Works' Conditions.

crystal faces. Similar experiments were carried out with industrial mother liquors (filtered), the results are given in Table 2. It was found that there was a sharp difference between the velocities of crystal growth in artificial and works' mother liquors at the same level of admixtures present, namely the rate of growth was higher than that which could be expected. This is explained by the influence of organic compounds in mother liquor. To explain the role of the latter compounds the influence of additions of oxalic acid to mother liquor (0.5 g/100 ml) on the rate of growth increases, probably due to the formation of stable complex ions with Al..., Fe. and Fe. which are unable to crystallise on crystal faces of ammonium sulphate and therefore have no influence on the rate of their growth. It is therefore concluded that organic substances present in mother liquors form complex ions with aluminium and iron ions thus counteracting their inhibiting influence on the growth of sulphate crystals. The influence of temperature (40 and 60 C) and acidity (within the range of 3-8%) of mother liquor on the crystal growth was also investigated (Table 4). An increase in the temperature by 20 C increases the rate

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68-7-8/16

The Influence of Soluble Admixtures on the Crystallization of Ammonium Sulphate Under Coke Oven Works! Conditions.

of volume growth of crystals by a factor of 1.5. The ratio of the length to width of crystals obtained in the investigated saturators varied within 10-15, while that for the crystal grown in the same liquors but under laboratory conditions between 4 and 6. Thus the shape of crystals grown under works conditions depends not only on the presence of admixtures but on supersaturation of the mother liquor. The latter causes rapid precipitation of needle-like nuclei. When pyridine recovery is practiced then after the removal of pyridine, iron and aluminium compounds and tar particles remain in suspension. If the liquid is filtered then the rate of growth of crystals and their shape is improved (Table 5). Therefore filtration or settling of the liquor after the removal of pyridine bases is recommended. There are 5 tables, 11 figures and 13 references, including 8 Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Siberian Metallurgical Institute (Sibirskiy Metallurg-icheskiy Institut).

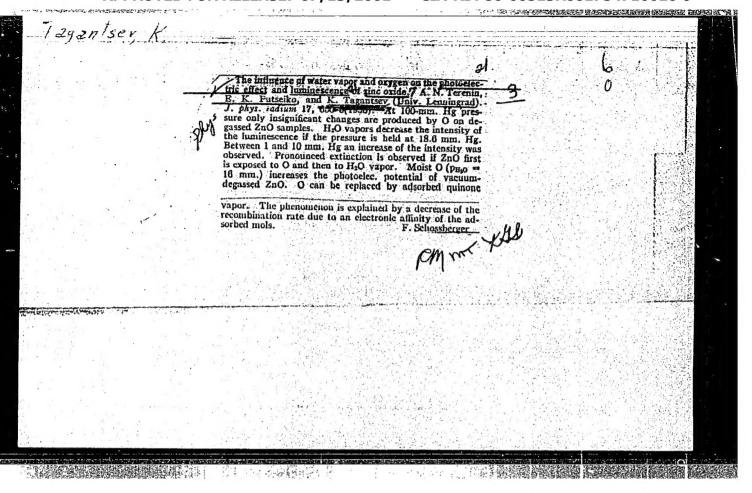
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Card 4/4

ZARETSKIY, Ya.S.; RASPOPOVA, L.V.; AVECHKO-ANTONOVICH, L.A.;
FRIDLAND, V.M.; KIRPICHNIKOV, P.A.; TAGANTSEV, A.V.

New thickol sealers for the construction industry. Stroi.
mat. 10 no.3:8-9 Mr '64.

(MIRA 17:6)



51-3-11/24 AUTHORS: Tagantsev, K.V. and Terenin, A.N. Effect of adsorption of gases on luminescence of zinc oxide. (Vliyaniye adsorbtsii gazov na lyuminestsentsiyu TITLE: okisi tsinka). PERIODICAL: "Optika i Spektroskopiya" (Optics and Spectroscopy), 1957, Vol.2, No.3, pp. 355-360 (U.S.S.R.) ABSTRACT: Continuation of the work of A. N. Terenin, V. Gachkovskiy and K. Ya. Kasparov (Izvestiya Akad. Nauk SSSR., O.M.E.N. (ser.khim.), p.805, 1936; Acta Physicochimica U.R.S.S., Vol.4, p.521, 1937; Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, Vol.28, p.515, 1940) on quenching of luminescence of solids by gases and vapours. ZnO was deposited on glass or metal plates and heated in vacuo to 200 or 400 C. It was excited by a mercury lemp. A uranium-glass plate served as a luminescent standard. A differential photometer was used to measure the difference between the emissions of ZnO and of the uranium glass. The emission intensity was measured using (a) short exciting light pulses of 10 seconds with at least 5 minute dark intervals and (b) continuous excitation. Pulse measurements showed that adsorption of oxygen, ozone (produced by electrodeless discharges), water vapour and Card 1/2 quinone vapour on ZnO, which was vacuum dried, produces

Effect of adsorption of gases on luminescence of zinc oxide. (Cont.) 51-3-11/24

quenching of luminescence at adsorbed gas or vapour pressures from 0.1 mm Hg upwards. Continuous excitation increased the emission intensity of the quenched samples as long as the excitation was applied. When the continuous excitation ceased the emission feel to the original quenched value. This effect was ascribed to photodesorption of the adsorbed molecules. An energy level scheme for ZnO is given. This has two local levels in the energy gap: an upper one with excess Zn atoms (dark conductivity centres) and a lower one with Zn ions (photoconductivity and luminescent centres). Adsorption of 02, 03, 0, H2O and quinone produces a double layer and more electron trapping levels at the ZnO surface. The results are interpreted in terms of the above energy scheme.

Card 2/2

There are 9 figures and 13 references, 11 of which are Slavic.

SUBMITTED: October 6, 1956.

ASSOCIATION: Physical Research Institute, Leningrad State University.

(Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Fizicheskiy Institut,
Leningradskogo Gosudarstvennogo Universiteta).

AVAILABLE:

SUBJECT:

USSR/Luminescence

48-4-16/48

AUTHORS:

Tagantsev K. V. and Terenin A. N.

TITLE:

Effect of Gas Adsorption on Zinc Oxide Luminescence (Vliyaniye

adsorbtsii gazov na lyuminestsentsiyu okisi tsinka)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Fizicheskaya, 1957, Vol 21,

#4, pp 525-527 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Dry oxygen has a quenching effect on the luminescence of zinc oxide trained at 200°C under vacuum. Water vapor also causes quenching. Oxygen and water vapor combined have a strong quenching effect. The quenching intensity depends on duration of illumination. When illumination lasted long, the luminescence after being quenched arises again. Oxygen subjected to the action of electric discharges causes strong quenching. The luminescence, once quenched, arises again at continuous illumination. Low-pressure quinone vapors also quench the luminescence of zinc oxide, which appears again at continuous

illumination.

Card 1/2

These phenomena can be interpreted from the viewpoint of electron capture by negatively-charged adsorbed molecules.

TITLE:

48-4-16/48 Effect of Gas Adsorption on Zinc Oxide Luminescence (Vliyaniye

adsorbtsii gazov na lyuminestsentsiyu okisi tsinka)

In a discussion that followed this report A. Krasnovskiy added that acidification of water intensifies its quenching abilities, and reduction in pH toward alkalinity decreases the

quenching effect.

No references are cited.

INSTITUTION: Leningrad State University im. Zhdanov

PRESENTED BY:

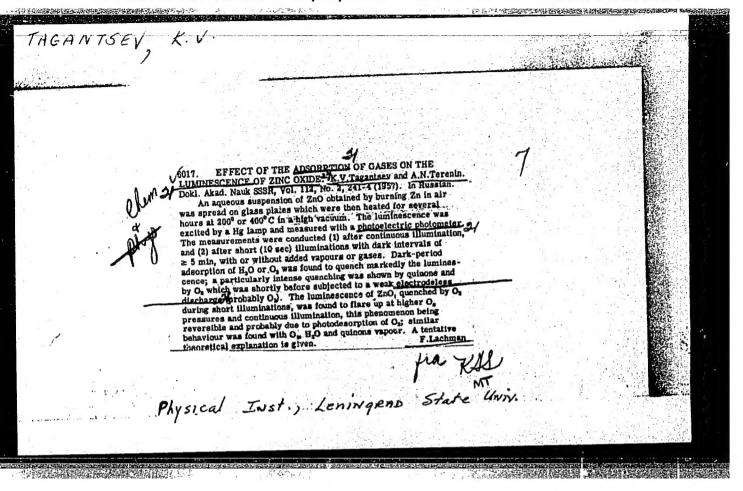
SUBMITTED:

No date indicated

AVAILABLE:

At the Library of Congress.

Card 2/2



22160

S/048/61/025/004/009/048 B104/B20!

24,3500

AUTHOR:

Tagantsev, K. V.

TITLE:

Extinction and flare-up of luminescence of zinc oxide under the action of adsorbed and capillary-condensed vapors and

gases

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 25,

no. 4, 1961, 464-466

TEXT: The present paper has been read at the 9th Conference on Luminescence (Crystal Phosphors), Kiyev, June 20-25. 1960, and is the continuation of a study conducted by the author jointly with Terenin (Ref. 1: Tagantsev K V., Terenin A. N., Optika i spektroskopiya, 2. 355 (1957); Izv. AN SSSR. Serfiz., 21, 525, (1957)). The object of the investigation was zinc oxide, produced by burning zinc in the air, and subjected to after-treatment in some cases. The specimens exhibited either a green luminescence band with a maximum at about 510 mm, or one of the bands prevailed. During the experiment the ZnO was trained in high vacuum for four hours at 200°C, the luminescence was excited with Hg radiation, and the intensity was measured

luminescence was excited with Hg radiation, and Card = 1/3

X

22160

S/048/61/025/004/009/048 B104/B201

Extinction and flare-up...

with a differential photometer With a view to excluding an effect of light upon the system absorbent - absorbate, 10-second flashes were employed, with pauses of at least 5 minutes in-between. The following results were obtained: 1) nitrogen oxide extinguishes luminescence in short-time exposure; a growth of luminescence is observed on passing over to a longer exposure; 2) acetone- and benzene vapors have a similar effect; 3) N20,00, and CO2 exhibit no effect upon luminescence. The possible mechanisms of these effects are discussed. The emission of luminescence radiation from the luminescence centers which, like the conductivity centers, are regarded as thermally ionized excessive Zn atoms, takes place by recombination with conduction electrons. Extinction takes place in the following manner: the adsorbed nitrogen-oxide molecule captures in the dark an electron from the conduction band, which gives rise to a bending of the band and to an impoverishment of electrons in the conduction band on the surface. The recombination probability is thus reduced. Experiments conducted by V. N. Filimonov have confirmed this view. A similar mechanism is described for the extinction of luminescence by benzene. It is polarized in benzene adsorption, with the negative pole facing the zinc oxide. This leads to an increase of the electron energies on the surface, whereby the conduction

Card 2/3

2?160

S/048/61/025/004/009/048 B104/B201

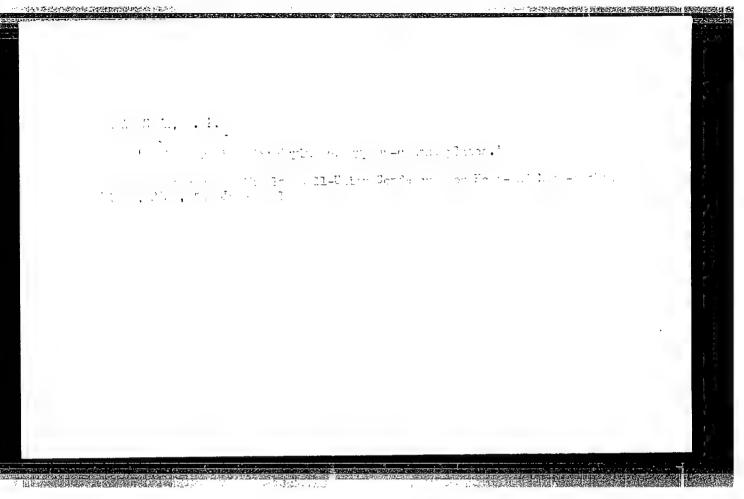
Extinction and flare-up ...

band in likewise bent. Luminescence is appreciably reduced by the capillary condensation of benzene- and acetone vapors. In the author a opinion this is correlated with a change in the conditions of diffuse-scattered light. It had been already established in the abovementioned previous work that dry oxygen causes luminescence to extinguish in a number of specimens, while in others, extinction by oxygen occurs only in the presence of water. The latter case of extinction is explained by a reduction of the acceptor level of oxygen on its approaching the dipole molecules. Thus, extinction should also occur at high concentrations of dipole molecules, i.e., in case of a capillary condensation. Experiments have confirmed this conclusion to be correct. A. N. Terenin is thanked for his assistance. F. I. Vilesov is mentioned. There are 2 figures. I table, and 6 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc

ASSOCIATION: Laboratoriya fotokatalıza Leningradskogo gos. universiteta

im- A. A. Zhdanova (Laboratory for Photocatalysis. Leningrad State University imeni A. A. Zhdanov)

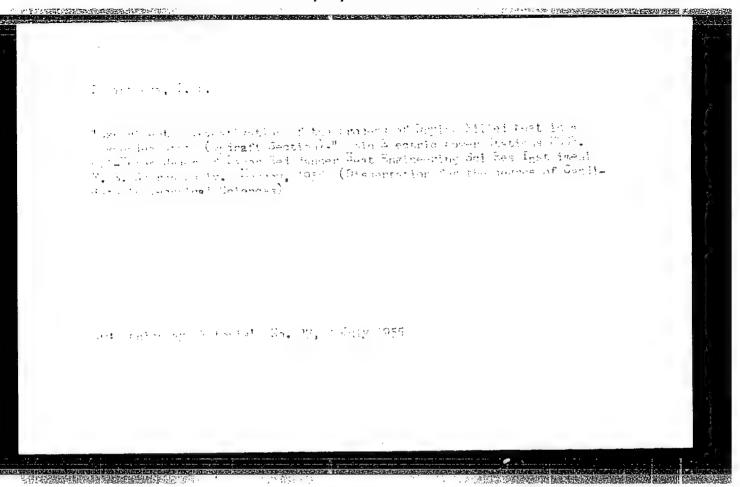
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"Relations of these vitra-fine structure of the plant plactic apprais and fits functions."

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K-1 USSR/Processes and Equipment for Chemical Industries --Processes and apparatus for chemical Technology.

Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 3, 1957, 10594 Abs Jour:

Tagantseva, T. F. Author

Not given Inst

Heat Transfer Between Suspended Ground Peat Particles Title

and an Air Stream

Torf. Prom-st, 1956, No 5, 30-32 Orig Pub:

The drag produced by suspended ground peat particles Abstract:

and the heat transfer to an air stream have been investigated. Experimental equipment and operating methods are described. The drag coefficient in the region of Re = 200-4,000 is practically independent of the Re and varies irregularly between the limits 0.5 and 0.8. The heat transfer is adequately expressed by the equation Nu = 0.32Re^{0.9}. On the basis of the experimental data obtained, marked differences are shown

to exist between the values of the drag coefficient for

Card 1/2

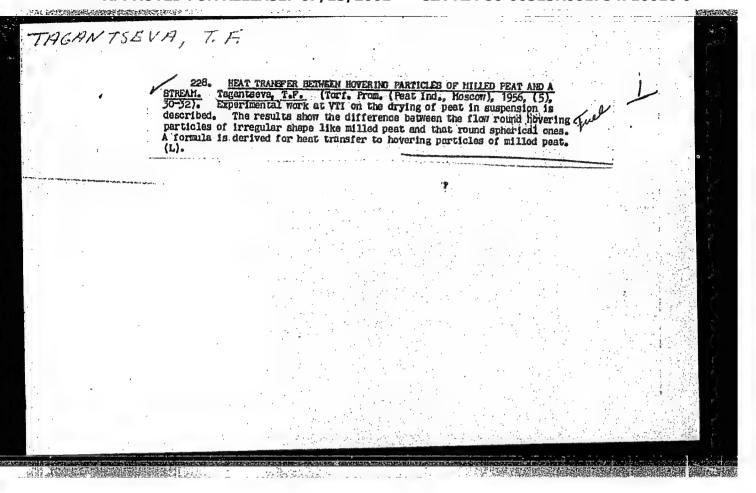
USSR/Processes and Equipment for Chemical Industries --K-1 Processes and apparatus for chemical technology.

Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 3, 1957, 10594 Abs Jour:

Abstract: irregularly shaped particles and the drag coefficient for spherical particles.

Card 2/2

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001754710016-9

TAGANTSEVA, T.F., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Method for the calculation of a vertical-tube gas-fed dryer for milled peat. Torf.prom. 34 no.5:16-18 '57. (MIRA 10:10)

(Peat-Drying) (Drying apparatus)

SOV/170 59-4-3/20

14(10)

Tagantseva, T.F.

TITLE:

AUTHOR:

On the Problem of Drying Gypsum-Concrete Panels (K voprosu o

sushke gipsobetonnykh paneley)

PERIODICAL:

Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, 1959, Nr 4, pp 15-20 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Construction engineering employs now an industrial method of manufacturing gypsum-concrete inter-room partitions, the method of rolling. However, the capacity of existing plants is limited by the efficiency of the drying installations. Therefore the by the efficiency of the drying installations. Therefore the author undertook an investigation of the drying process with an aim of its intensifying and establishing the optimum run of this process. As a result of experimenting in the Magistral'nyy Plant the author arrived at the conclusion that the combined drying method is very advantageous, for it makes possible to obtain good quality panels and considerably intensifies the dryotain good quality panels and considerably intensifies the dryotain grocess. The combined method consists in the alternation of intense heating with subsequent cooling by local air blowof intense heating with subsequent co

Card 1/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001754710016-9

On the Problem of Drying Gypsum-Concrete Panels

307/170-59-4-3/20

ing process were the following: the temperature of the gas at the entrance was 129°C and its velocity was 2.1 m/sec.

There are 3 graphs,

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovateliskiy institut stroitelinoy fiziki Akademii S i A SSSR (Scientific Research Institute of Construction Physics at the Academy of Construction and Architecture of the

USSR), Moscow

Card 2/2

TAGANTSEVA, T.F., kand. tekhn. nauk

Intensification of drying processes of rolled gypsum concrete panels.

Stroi. mat. 5 no.6:22-25 Js 159. (MIRA 12:8)

(Gypsum) (Walls)

The first conference of the readers of the periodical "Inzhenerno-fizioneskii zhurnal." Inzh-fiz,zhur. no.11:124-127 H '60.

(Engineering--Periodicals)

BUROV, Yu.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; TAGANTSEVA, T.F., kand.tekhn.nauk

Effect of temperature and moisture on the coefficient of heat conductivity of building materials. Stroi.mat. 6 no.5:34-35

hy '60. (Building materials--Testing)

(Heat--Conduction)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001754710016-9

TAGANTSEVA, T. F.

"THE Optimum Regime of Drying of Hypso-concrete"

Report submitted for the Conference on Heat and Mass Transfer, Minsk, BSSR, June 1961.

TAGANTSEVA, T.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; BUROV, Yu.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

Heat conductivity of capillary porous bodies at temperatures below the freezing point. Stroi. mat. 7 no. 1:31-32 Ja '61.

(MIRA 14:1)

(Porosity) (Heat—Conduction)

TAGANTSEVA, T.F., kand.tekhn.naul

The optimum conditions fro drying gypsum-concrete slabs.

The optimum conditions fro drying gypsum-concrete slabs.

(MRA 15:11)

(Gypsum products—Drying)

ACC NR: AP6004951 SOURCE CODE: RU/0027/65/010/001/0049/0052 AUTHOR: Tavadze, F. N.; Bairamasvili, I. A.; Tagareisvili, G. V.; Hantadze, D. V. ORG: Institute of Metallurgy, Tbilisi TITLE: Thermic expansion of boron and the volumetric effect of its melting SOURCE: Studii si cercetari de metalurgie, v. 10, no. 1, 1965, 49-52 TOPIC TAGS: boron, heat expansion, metal melting ABSTRACT: The authors found that as opposed to "semimetals" which have a small value of the Gruneisen constant and whose volume decreases on melting, boron's volume increases on melting which is a characteristic of true metals. The volume increase to the melting temperature also corresponds to the value of the Gruneisen constant for typical metals Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table: /JPRS/	
SUB CODE: 11 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 005 / OTH REF: 002	

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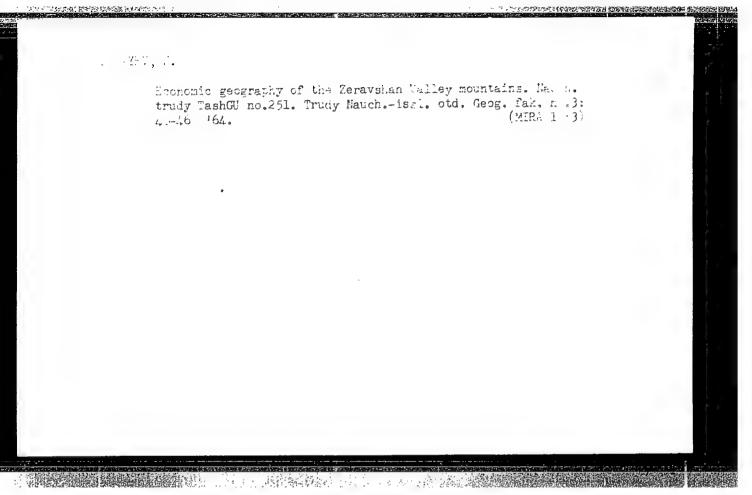
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Vol. 1, no. 3, Aug. 191.

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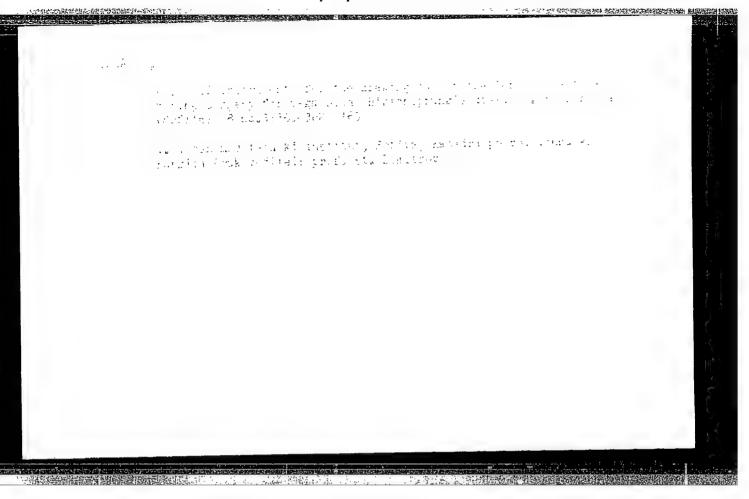
Office, Full and Accession, Vol. 6, 10. 3, March 1957

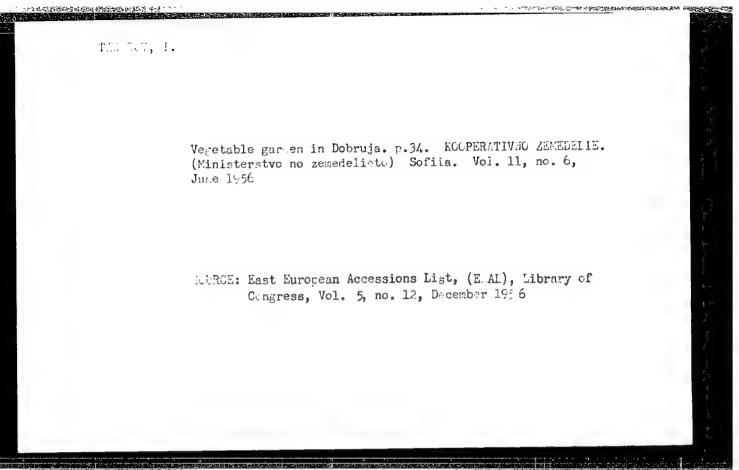


AWRANDT, A.; KCSHET, L.; TILITAROV, S.; ORBILV, G., TAMAROV, I.

Apropos of the etiopathogenesis of acute appendictis in
etilizen. Etirorgiia (Sofia) 18 no.3:320-3:7 165.

1. VMI, Sofiin, Exteriza po bolnichna Etirorgiia (rukovodital:
prof. Jt. Dimitror), Exteriza po patologichna anntomiia (rukozodital: prof. B. Eurdzhiev).





MESHCHERSKIY, A.; TAGAROV, Z.

New historicogeographical data on the Amur. Izv.Vees.geog.ob-va
99 no.4:359-362 Jl-Ag '57.

(Amur River)

TAGAROV, Z; FRIDMAN, V.G., red.; PECHERSKAYA, T.I., tekhn.red.

[Labor movement in the Cheremkhovo coal district] Rabochee dvizhenie v Cheremkhovskom ugol'nom raione; kratkii istoricheskii ocherk. Irkutsk, Irkutskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1959.

(MIRA 12:12)

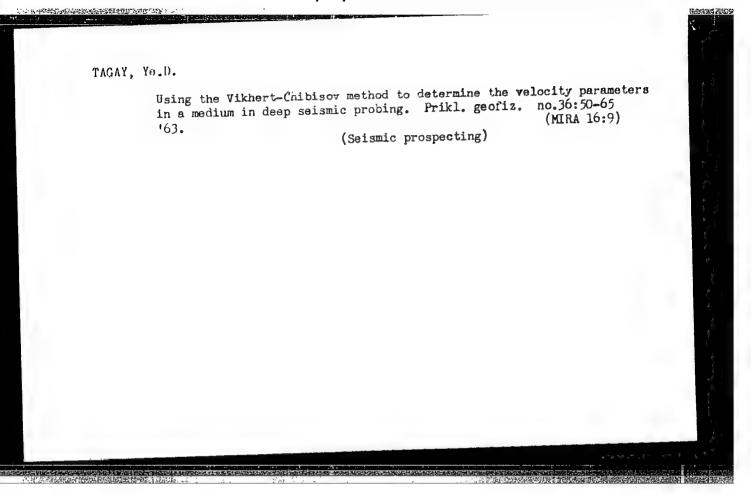
(Cherenkhovo--Coal miners)

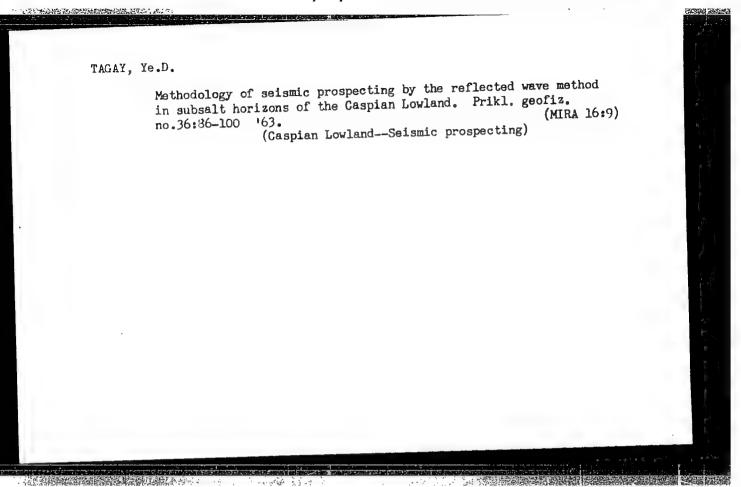
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	Co-authors: CAG.nOV, Zh.	
	KARACHOLEV, II.	: 1:
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BEYLINSON, M.B.; TAGAVARYAN, L.G.

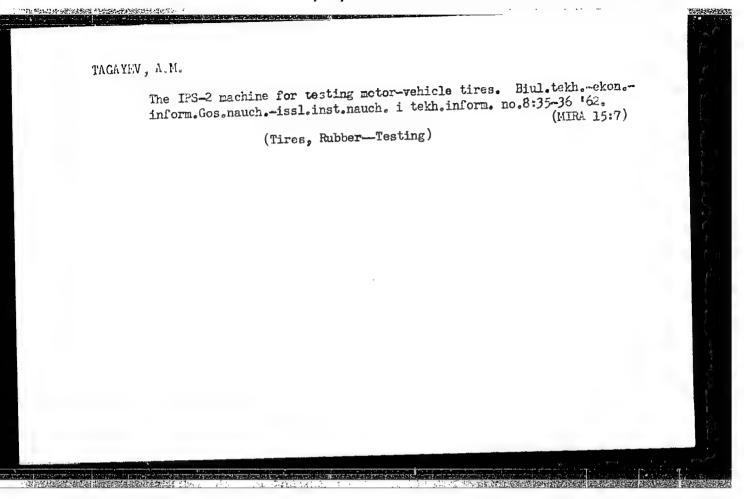
Readers conference on IA.IA. Lipenkov's book "General technology of wool." Tekst. prom. 23 no.12:78 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Starshiy inzh. nauchno-issledovatel'skoy laboratorii Minskogo kamvol'nogo kombinata.





LIPOVETSKIY, I.A.; NEVOLIN, N.V.; TAGAY, Y.D. Results of regional seismic investigations in the Caspian Lowland. Prikl. geofis. no.38:91-98 64. (MIRA 18:11)



TAGEYEVA, Nadezhda Viktorovna; TIKHOMIROVA, Mariya Matveyevna;

PERELIMAN, A.I., doktor geol.-miner. neuk, otv. red.;

FILIPPOVA, B.S., red. izd-va; DOROKHINA, I.N., tekhn. red.

[Geochemistry of the bottom sediments in the Black Sea (northwestern part)]Gidrogeokhimiia donnykh osadkov Chernogo moria (severo-zapadnaia chast'). Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR,

1962. 145 p. (MIRA 16:1)

(Black Sea--Deep-sea deposits)

(Geochemistry)

TAGAYEVSKIDA, A. A.

"Determination of the Amplitude-Phase Characteristic of a Linear System From the Curve of Its Transient Process", Avtomatika i Telemekhanika, Vol 14, No 2, 1953, 231-237.

Presents a series of formulas, permitting the calculation of the applicate characteristic and transfer functions of linear systems from the curve of its transient process, i.e., according to experimental data. The curve of a transient process is approximated to a step function with a constant step.

For the derivation of the formulas the so-called Laplace discrete transferms are used (Tsypkin, Ya. Z., <u>Perekhodny a i ustanovivshivesya protsessy v ispul'snykh tsepyakh</u> (Transient and Steady-State Processes in Pulse Circuits) Gosenergoizdat, 1951).

The paper is deficient in its lack of an evaluation of computation errors. (RZhiekh, No 11, 1954) SO: Sum. No. 443, 5 Apr. 55

DUDNIKOV, Ye.G. (Moskva); KRASSOV, I.M. (Moskva); TAGAYEVSKAYA, A.A. (Moskva); TEMNIYY, V.P. (Moskva); BARKALOV, P.T., (Moskva).

Experimental determination of the dynamic characteristics of control systems in industrial plants. Avtom. i telem. 14 no.4:418-423 J1-Ag 153.

(MLRA 10:3)

(Automatic control)

AF LENGTH MARKET

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

869

- Avtomatizatsiya proizvodstvennykh protsessov (Automation of Production Processes) No. 2. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958. 177 p. 6,000 copies printed.
- Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut avtomatiki i telemekhaniki.
- Resp. Ed.: Lossiyevskiy, V.L., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Ed. of Publishing House: Klimov, V.A.; Tech. Ed.: Rylina, Yu. V.
- PURPOSE: This volume is intended for specialists engaged in research work and planning of automation process in various branches of industry.
- COVERAGE: The volume contains articles summarizing the results of investigations carried out in laboratories for the automation of production processes of the Institut avtomatiki i telemekhaniki,

Card 1/7

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA

CIA-RDP86-00513R001754710016-9

Automation of Production Processes

The study attempts to characterize the status of automation of production processes and to chart the more important directions for further development. There are no references.

Finkel'shteyn, S.M. Classification of Production Processes

Subject to Automation and Typical Solutions of the Latter

The author reviews the classification of automated production processes with emphasis on continuous flows production which in terms of present instrumentation and outlook is most suitable for automation. There are 10 Soviet references.

Motulevich, D.Yu. and Tagayevskaya, A.A. Types of Controller

Motulevich, D.Yu. and Tagayevskaya, A.A. Types of Controller Actions During Experimental Studies of Controlled Processes

Types of controller actions employed in studying

Types of controller actions employed in studying

industrial processes are reviewed, optimum conditions for the use of this or that controller action are indicated, shapes of curves for transition process and characteristics of stable conditions for single capacity plants are shown,

card 3/7

Automation of Production Processes

869

a review of production costs, analysis of material and labor expenditures, and subsequent introduction of automation on sectors where automation appears to be economically more effective than conventional methods of production. There are 1 Soviet, 1 Czech, and 1 American references.

AUTOMATION OF INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

Popovskiy, A.M., Gritskov, V.I., and Govorov, A.A. Automation of the Desiccating and Absorbing Departments of Plants Using the Contact Method of Producing Sulphuric Acid

The study describes fully the automation of the desiccating and absorbing department of the Shchelkovskiy khimicheskiy zavod (Shchelkovskiy Chemical Plant). The principal product of this department is monohydrate and the automation embraces the processes within the desiccating tower, and oleum and monohydrate absorbing columns. There are 19 Soviet references.

Card 5/7

97

Automation of Production Processes

869

Shumilovskiy, N.N. and Pliskim, L.G. Some Problems Encountered in the Development of an Automatic Control System for the Gasification Process in a Boiling Layer

153

The authors briefly described the technological process taking place in the boiling layer, the principal plan for automatic control, and characteristic features of the boiling layer. There are 1 Soviet, 2 German and 4 English references.

P skin, L.G. A System of Automatic Control of the Gasification Process in a Boiling Layer

164

The article describes the plan for a complex automatic control worked out in the Institute for Automatics and Telemechanics of the USSR Academy of Sciences with the participation of GIAP (State Institute of the Nitrogen Industry) and the Chirchik khimelektrokombinat MKhP SSSR (Chirchik Chemical-Electrical Combine of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, USSR). There are 4 Soviet and 1 English references.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 7/7

JG/jmr 11-25-58

S/194/61/000/009/024/053 D209/D302

16.8000 (1031)

AUTHOR:

Tagayevskaya, A.A.

TITLE:

Apparatus for applying a pneumatic extremum regula-

tor to objects with several regulating elements

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 9, 1961, 38, abstract 9 V312 (V sb. Vopr. pnevmo- i gidroavtomatiki, M., AN SSSR, 1960, 158-161)

An apparatus is described which permits application of a pneumatic extremum regulator for general industrial use with one input for optimizing a parameter, whose magnitude depends on the position of several regulating elements (RE). When constructing the regulation scheme of this kind a method of sequential shift of RE is utilized, in which partial extrema of parameters are obtained for all inputs. An attachment which serves as an addition to the regulator, switches over the regulator from one RE to another and provides the change of speed of search for the extremum dur-

Card 1/3

CIA-RDP86-00513R001754710016-9" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

S/194/61/000/009/024/053 D209/D302

Apparatus for applying...

ing the change-over. This attachment is constructionally based on the system of a pneumatic discrete action computer and consists of the following basic units: 1) An impulse counter - a ring 3-discharge counting circuit; 2) A commanding unit (CU) - a ring multidischarge counting circuit; 3) A block of integrator adjustable throttles with a pneumatic relay; 4) A block of "relay-pressure repeater" assemblies. The ring counting circuits consist of retaining elements for one cycle of a given time. In operation, the command impulse from the regulator comparison element enters a pneumatic trigger which consists of retaining elements and a logic element NO. The trigger output signals control the operation of the extremum regulator integrator. Integration factor (speed of shift of RE) is determined by the throttle adjustment. The integrator output pressure appears at the input of throttle blocks and the relay with repeaters, and actuates the CU which operates the pneumatic relay. At the same time the integrator output combines with one of RE, and in the integrator circuit a corresponding adjustable The switch-over of CU to the next RE takes throttle is connected.

Card 2/3

ACCESS . A: AT4042433 S/0000/64/000/0005/0020

AUTHOR: Berends, T. K.; Tagayevskaya, A. A.; Tal', A. A.

TITLE: Structural elements of pneumoautomatic devices and systems

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po pnevmo-gidravlicheskoy avtomatike. 5th, Leningrad, 1962. Pnevmo- i gidroavtomatika (Pneumatic and hydraulic control); materialy* soveshchaniya. Moscow. Izd-vo Nauka. 1964, 5-20

TOPIC TAGS: automation, automatic control system, pneumatic control system, pneumatic relay, pneumatic amplifier, pneumatic resistance, pneumatic capacitance, pneumatic repeater, pneumatic switch

ABSTRACT: Pneumatic devices have become fundamental tools in the automation of many sections of industry, such as the chemical, petroleum refining, gas, metallurgical, and lumber industries. This paper is essentially a survey of the components and assemblies of pneumatic devices which can be used in automatic control systems. The authors point out that the logical functions required in modern control systems cannot be accomplished by the devices of the AUS (Aggregate Unified System), each of which is a self-contained block, but require the flexibility of the USEPPA (Universal System of Elements for Production Pneumo-Automation) in which each new device is created by combining various universal pneumatic elements

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ACCESSION NR: AT4042433

(amplifiers, relays, resistances, capacitances, repeaters, switches, etc.) onto special plug-in boards. Credit for this new approach is given to Ferner (V. Ferner. Anschauliche Regelungstechniek. Berlin, Verlag Technik, 1960). They show how pneumatic elements can perform the various tasks usually associated with mechanical and electrical elements, and describe some of these elements in detail, with schematic diagrams of various systems for analog and digital control systems and relay systems. Special attention is given to generators, impulsors, and memory and delay units. Orig. art. has: 27 figures and 17 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 29Jan64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 1E

NO REF SOV: 007.

OTHER: 001

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2/2

BERENDS, T.K.; YEMREMOVA, T.K.; IAGAYEVSKAYA, A.A.; TAL', A.A.

Principle of universal elements in pneumatic control systems.

Priborostronenie no.11:3-S N '63.

(MIRA 16:12)

ACCESSION NR: AP4011727

\$/0119/64/000/001/0030/0031

AUTHOR: Tagayevskaya, A. A.; Temny*y, V. P.

TITLE: All-Union Conference on pneumatic and hydraulic automatic devices

SOURCE: Priborostroyeniye, no. 1, 1964, 30-31

TOPIC TAGS: automatic device, automatic control, USEPPA component, pneumatic automatic control, hydraulic automatic control, pneumatic hydraulic device conference, GRK-1 hydraulic regulator

ABSTRACT: The Sixth All-Union Conference on pneumatic and hydraulic automatic devices took place in Baku on October 14-17, 1963. The Conference was attended by 450 representatives of 202 organizations from 43 Soviet cities. Seventy reports were delivered. Universal USEPPA components were adopted at the Tizpribor plant, Moscow, for manufacturing over 20 various control devices made up from these components. Also, the Ust'-Kamenogorsk instrument plant

Card 1/2

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ACCESSION NR: AP4011727

has begun producing the above components and control devices. Previous types of hydraulic jet-type regulators are considered unsatisfactory. New control systems, such as the GRK-1 hydraulic regulator, developed by the Institute of Automation and Telemechanics, AN SSSR, are based on unitized components. Sluggishness in introducing new components and "opposition to the introduction" are noted. Orig. art. has: no figure, no formula, and no table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 10Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CG, IE

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001754710016-9" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

TAGAYEVSKAYA, A.I.

Note on certain modification of the laryngeal tissue in typhoid fever. Vest. otorinolar. 13 no.2:59-62 Mar-Apr 51. (CLML 20:8)

1. Scientific Worker at the Department of Morphology (Head-Prof. Ya.A. Vinnikov), Central Scientific-Research Institute of Otorhinolaryngology of the Ministry of Public Health RSFSR (Director-Honored Worker in Science Prof. V.K. Trutnev).



This was a said, as the

FAGATEVERAYA, A. 1. -- "Morphological Changes of the Larynx in Typhoid and Typhus Fever." Sub 6 May 52, Central Inst for the Advanced Fraining of Physicians. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences.)

SO: Vechernaya oskva January-December 1952

Inday Syskala, n. 1.

Some changes in the laryngeal tissues in exanthematous fever. Trudy gos.manch.-issl.inst.ukha, gorla i nosa. 6:394-399 '55. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Iz patologo-gistologicheskoy laboratorii (zav. R.Ya.Tret'-yakova) Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta

ulda, gorla i nosa.

(EXANTHEMATA) (LARYEK)

BEOZGOL', A.H.; TAGAYEVSKIY, L.I.; TAPTAPOVA, S.L.

Characteristics of oral prosthesis following laryngeotomy.
Stomatologiia 40 no.3:85-88 My-Je '61. (MIFA 14:12)

1. Iz stomatologicheskogo poliklinicheskogo otdeleniya i otolaringologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. otdeleniyam - doktor ned.nauk I.N.
Aleksandrov) Moskovskogo gorodskogo chelyustno-litsevogo gospitalaya (nachal'nik - doksent A.A. Kovner).

(LARYNK-SURGERY) (DENTAL PROSTHESIS)

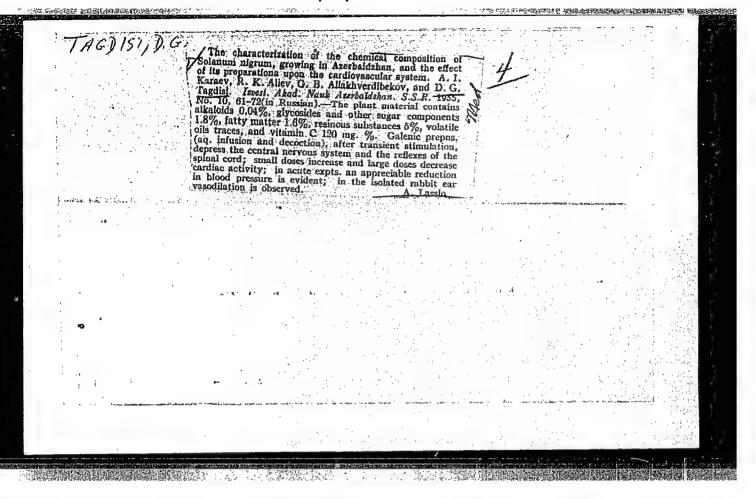
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ALIYEV, R.K.; ALLAKHVERDIREKOV, G.B.; TAGDISI, D.G. Chemical composition and certain pharmacological properties of the tea fungus infusion. Izv.AN Azerb.SSR no.7:97-109 J1 (MIRA 9:1) 155. (Beverages) (Fungi)

> CIA-RDP86-00513R001754710016-9" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001754710016-9



ALIYEV, R.K.; ALLAKHVERDIBEKOV, G.B.; TAGDISI, D.G.; ISMAILOV, A.I.

Chemical composition of the herbage and roots of parsley, cultivated in Azerbaijan, and effect of parsley preparations on the carddiovascular system. Uch.zap. AGU no.12:53-62 '55. (MLRA 9:11) (Azerbaijan--Parsley) (Cardiac glycosides)

USSR/Pharmacology. Toxicology. Cardiovascular Drugs

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No II, 1958, No 51997

: Aliyev R.K., Allakhverdibekov G.B., Tagdisi, D.G.,

Ismailov A.I.

: Azerbaydzhan University Inst

: On the Characteristics of the Chemical Composition of the Title

Leaves and Roots of Petroselinum Sativum Hoffin.,

Cultivated in Azerbaidjan and the Effects of its Frepara-

tions Upon the Cardi-vascular System

Orig Pub : Uch. zap. Azerb. un-t, 1955, No 2, 53-62

Abstract : The leaves and roots of petroselinum satinum Hoffm. contain

alkoloids, glycosides, saccharides, eromatic cils, organic acids and vitamins C and K. It was demonstrated in experiments on mice, which received subcutaneosly 1 ml doses of a 20-30 percent aqueous influsion and decoction of leaves of roots of Petroselinum, that these preparations had a depressing effect upon the C.N.S. The effect

of extracts from the leaves was weaker than that from the

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USSR/Pharmacology. Toxicology. Cardiovascular Drugs

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No II, 1958, No 51997

roots. In a series of experiments with isolated hearts of frogs, cats and rabbits and also upon hearts in situ, it was noted that small doses - 2 drops of a 1 percent aq. infusion of the leaves of Petreselinum, increased the amplitude and slowed cardiac contractions; larger doses (5-10 drops of 10 percent leaves infusion) were followed by depression of the cardiac activity. Intravenous administration of the infusion and decection was followed by a fall in the blood pressure. Dilatation of blood vessels by an average of 50 percent was observed during perfusion of the blood vessels of an isolated ear of a rabbit with an infusion of Petroselinum leaves and roots, prepared with Ringer-Locke's solution in concentrations of 0-3-0.05 percent. -- h.h. Myazdrikova

Card

: 2/2

USSR / Fharmacology and Toxicology. Madicinal Plants.

v-8

Abs Jour

: Ref. Zhur - Biologiya, No 17, 1958, No. 80643

Author

: Allakhverdibedov, G. B.; Aliyev, R. K.; Bagirov, S. N.;

Tagdisi, D. G.

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Not given

Title

: On the Characteristics of the Chemical Composition and Some Pharmacological Properties of Galenicals of Tartaric

Herbs Grown in Azərbaydzhan

Orig Pub

: Sb. tr. Azerb. gos. med. in-ta, 1956, vyp. 2, 93-99

Abstract

: The effect was studied of 10% aqueous tinctures of tartaric herb extractions (Onopondon acanthium; I) on coldblooded and warmblooded animals. I is little toxic, quickens the response reaction to pain stimulations, increases the amplitude of the heart contractions, increases the rhythm of the heart, causes sharp narrowing of the bloodcarrying vessels of the isolated organs of both coldblooded and warmblooded animals, and increases blood pressure.

Card 1/1

21

ALIYEV. R.K.; ALLAKHVERDIBEKOV, G.B.: TAGDISI, D.G.: ISMAILOV, A.I.

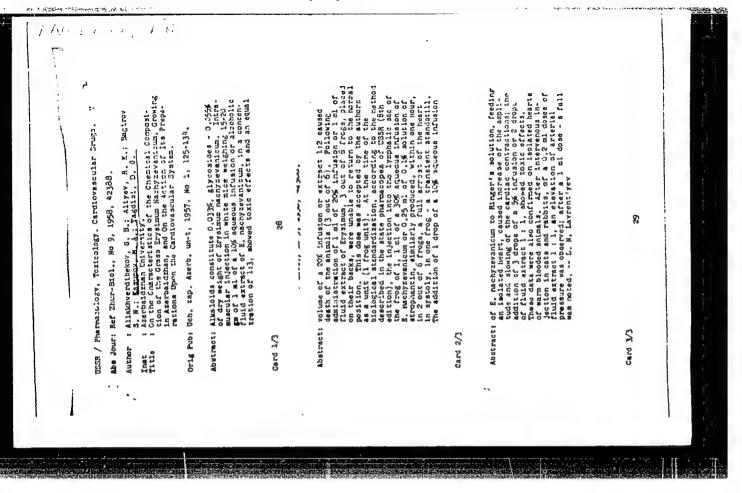
Characteristics of the chemical composition and certain pharmacological properties of garden lettuce. Uch.zap.AGU no.8:59-69
156.

(Lettuce) (Pharmacology)

(MLRA 10:4)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001754710016-9



ALLAKHVERDIBEKOV, G.B., BAGIROV, S.H., TAGDISI, D.G.,

Changes in certain chemical elements of the blood during artificial hypothermia. Azerb.med.zhur. no.6:75-77 Je 158 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Iz kafedry farmakologii (zav. - dots. G.B. Allakhverdibekov) Azerbaydzhanskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta im. N.Narimanova (direktor - zasluzhennyy deyatel nauki, prof. B.A. Eyvazov).

(BLOOD--ANALYSIS AND CHEMISTRY)
(HYPOTHERMIA)

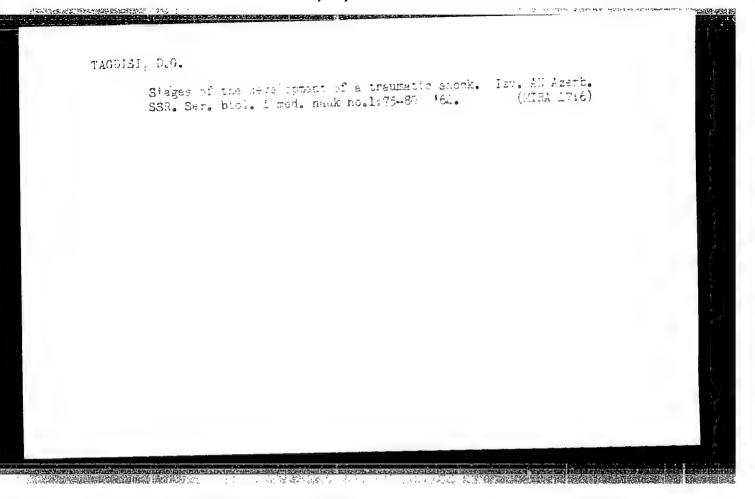
TAGDISI, D.G., kand.med.nauk

Correctors for ganglion blocking, neuroplegic, and lytic drugs used to control traumatic shock. Azerb. med. zhur. no. 4:9-17 Ap '61.

(MIRA 14:4)

l. Iz kafedry farmakologii (zav. - dotsent G.B. Allakhverdibekov) Azerbaydzhanskogo gosudarstvénnogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.Narimanova.

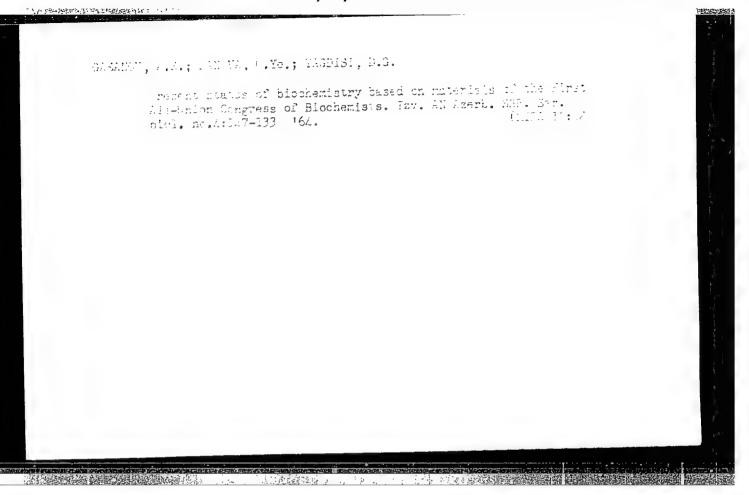
(AUTONOMIC DRUGS)



CAGBISH, 107.

Toxi: Pacter in transatic shock. Pat. fiziol. i eksp. terap. no.2:04-03 't4.

1. Enfedra patofiziologii (zav. prof. T.G.Pashayev) i kafedra farmakologii (zav. - dotsent G.B. Allakhverdibekov) Azerbaydzhanskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Narimanova, Baku.



TAGDIS!, D.G., kand. med. nauk

Antihistaminic activity of naphthalan petroleum. Azerb. med. zhur. 42 no. 10;27-32 0 '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Iz kafedry farmakologii Azerbaydzhanskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N. Narimanova (rektor ~ prof. Kh.A. Gasanov). Submitted October 27, 1964.

THEY WEST A. A. A.

Krassov I. M., Tagayevskaya A. A. and Vasil'yeva M. A., "Determination of the Amplitude-phase Characteristics of a agulator by the Rectanular The Method," Attantina I belowed to the Amplitude Phase Sazz-327, 11 figures; bibliography, h items.

TAGAYEVSKAYA, A. A.

Dudnikov, Ye. G., Krassov, I. M., Tagayevskaya, A. A., Temnyy, V. P., and Barkalov, P. T., "Experimental Determination of the Dynamic Characteristics of Regulated Industrial Machinery," Avtomatika i telemekhanika, 1953, Volume XIV, No. 4, Pages 418-423, 5 figures; bibliography, 6 items.

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TAGAYE SHAYA A. A.

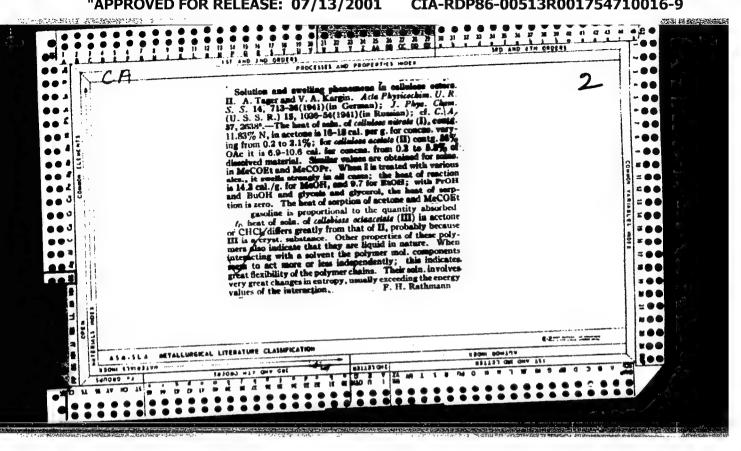
Tagayevskaya A. A., "Determination of the Amplitude-phase Characteristics of a Linear System by the Curve of its Transition Process,"

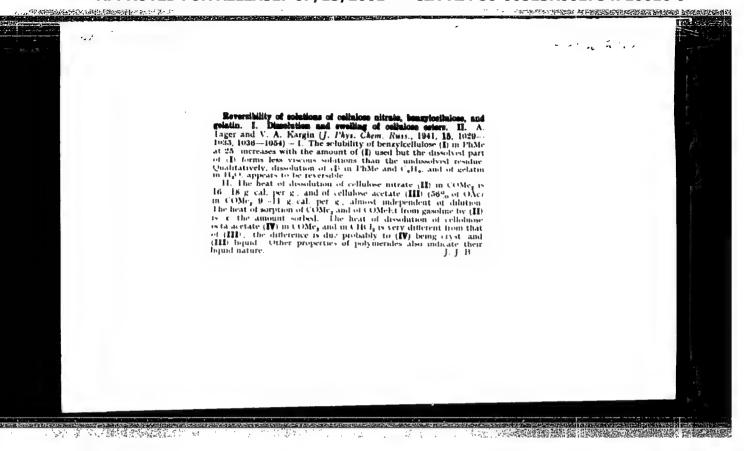
Avtomatika i telenkhanika, 1953, Volume XIV No 2, Pages 231-237, with tables; bibliography, 6 items.

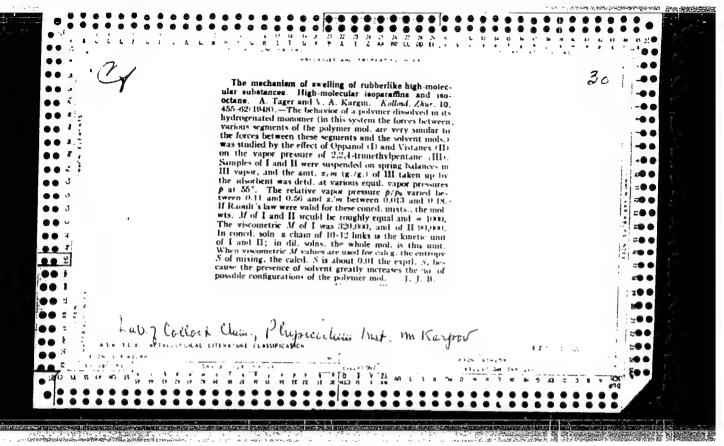
EL'SHTEYN, N.N.; TAGEI, U.A. (Estonskaya SSR)

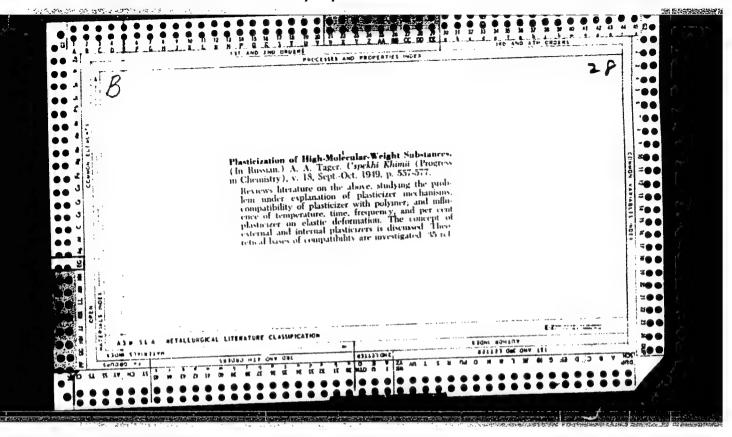
Course and treatment of chromic sepsis of candidomycosis. Vrach. delo no.8:111-114 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)

l. Tallinskaya respublikanskaya bol'nitsa i Tyuriskaya rayonnaya bol'nitsa Estonskoy RSR.
(MONILIASIS)



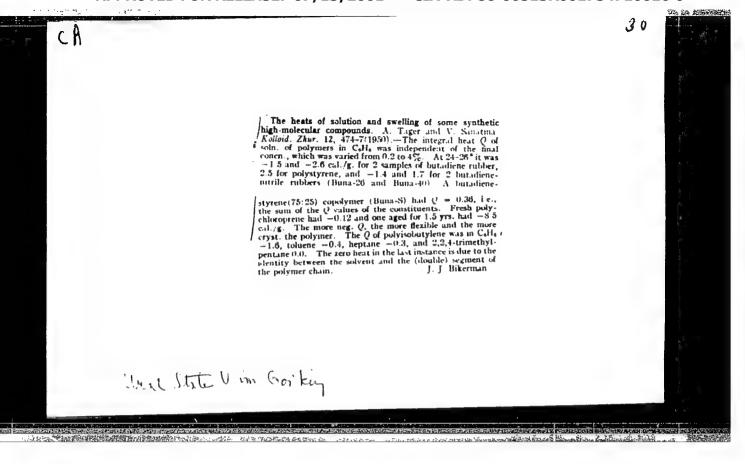






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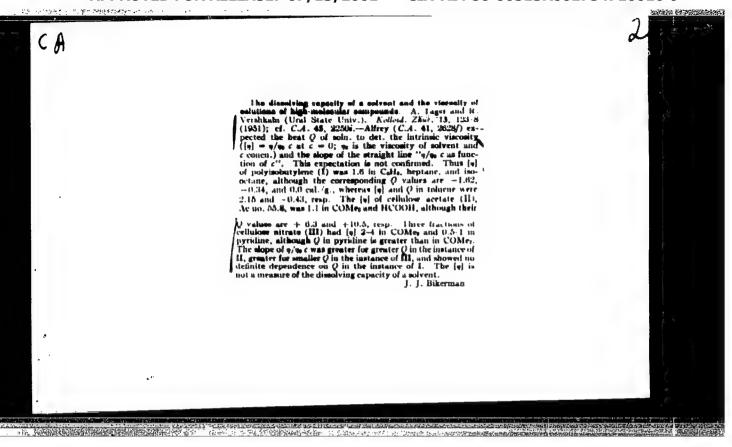
Science

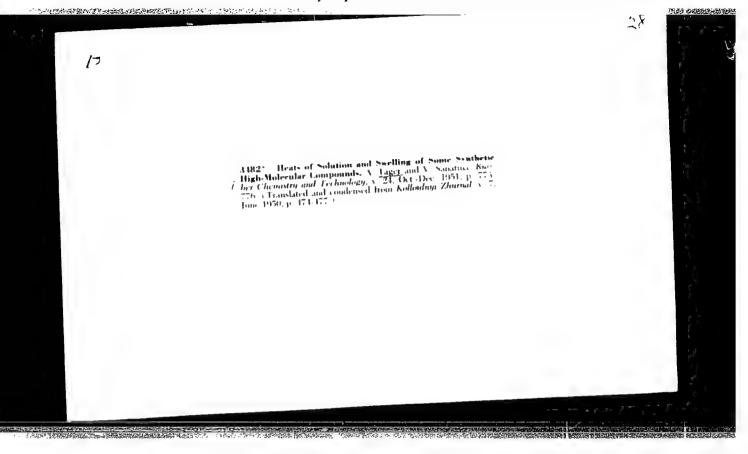
Solutions of high-molecular compounds; Moskva, Jos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo khim. lit-ry, 1951.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1952 1953, Uncl.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

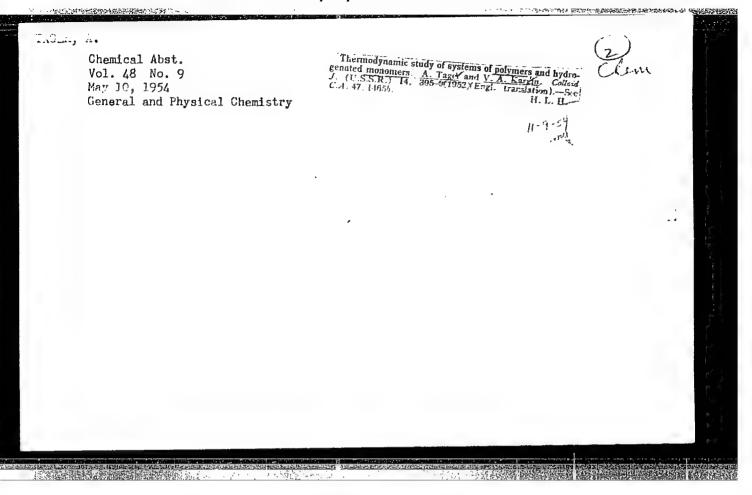
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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001754710016-9



DREVAL', V.Ye.; TAGER, A.A.; FOMINA, A.S.

Concentrated solutions of polymers. Part 4: Viscosity of polystyrene solutions in various solvents. Vysokom.soed. 5 no.9:1404-1410 S '63.

(MIRA 17:1)

1. Wral'skiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Gor'kogo.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001754710016-9

Heat of solution of polymers and their hydrogenated monomers in

the same liquid [with summary in English]. Zhur.fiz.khim. 32 no.12:2694-2701 D '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Ural'skiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.M. Gor'kogo, Sverdlovsk.

(Heat of solution) (Polymers)

TAGER, A.A.; TSILIPOTKINA, M.V.; DORNONIA, V.K.

Effect of the molecular weight of vitreous polymers on the packing density of their chains. Part 2: Polymethylmethacrylates [with summary in English]. Zhur.fiz.khim. 33 no.2:335-341 F '59.

1. Ural'skiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. Gor'kogo Sverdlovsk. (Methacrylic acid)

SCV/76-33-3-14/41

5(4)AUTHORS: Tager, A. A., Popova, O.

TITLE:

Effect of the Molecular Weight of Vitreous Polymers Upon Their Chain Packing Density (Vliyaniye molekulyarnogo vesa stekloobraznykh polimerov na plotnost' upakovki ikh tsepey). III. Triacetylcellulose (III. Triatsetiltsellyulozy)

Shurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 33, Br 3,

pp 593 - 598 (USUR)

ABUTHACT:

PERICDICAL:

Four different samples were investigated: M = 146006, 82000, 48000, 1360 and the acetyl numbers 60.43%, 61.77%, 62.15%, 65.71%. Three of the samples were provided by P. V. Kozlov the fourth was produced by the authors (Refs 1,2). Chloroform and acetone were used as low-molecular liquids. The isothermal lines of corption of the first sample is 3-shaped, differing therefore from the isothermal lines of sorption on polystyrene (Ref 3) and polymethyl methacrylate (Ref 4) and reminds of the isothermal lines of sorption of water and cellulose (Ref 5). The quantities Σ_1 , Δ \overline{H}_1 , ΔS_1 were calculated from the ex-

Card 1/2

perimental data obtained and it was found that the sorption of chloroform is accompanied by a higher heat effect than the

Effect of the Molecular Weight of Vitrous Polymers Upon 50V/76-33-3-14/41 Their Chain Packing Density, III. Triacetylcellulose

sorption of acetone. The sorption of these two liquids proceeds under a sharp dicrease in entropy. The high capability of sorption, the considerable loss in heat and the decrease in entropy in connection with sorption give evidence of loose packing of the macromolecules of triacetylcellulose (I) (Refs 4,6). A particularly marked increase in the capability of sorption with the molecular weight of (I) was observed at M= 50000 - 70000. The increase in the molecular weight of the polymers increases also the integral and differential heat of mixing and reduces the entropy of mixing of the solvent. Principal agreement was found between the experimental results obtained and results previously obtained for polystyrene and polymethacrylate; it was also found that the vitreous polymers with loose packing are similar to the porcus colloidal sorbents. There are 10 figures and 12 Soviet references.

ASSICIATION:

Sverdlovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Sverdlovsk State

University)

SUBMITIUD:

July 8, 1957

Card 2/2

TAGER, A.A.; TSILOPOTKINA, M.V.; SUVOROVA, A.I.

Effect of annealing on molecular packing in polystyrene. Dokl. AN SSSR 124 no.1:133-134 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Ural'skiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.M. Gor'kogo. Predstavleno akademikom V.A. Karginym.

(Styrene)

TAGER A. A.

HIKEAH, I. A.

Reply to S. 1. Hikman's review of the book "Solutions of igh molecular weight compounds" by A. A. Tiger. Kill. zhur. 14 No. 2, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September 1 52. UNCLAUSIFIED.

